NEAR EAST RELIEF

REPORT TO CONGRESS FOR 1924

NEW YORK
1925

Service Record of Near East Relief for 1924.

The Service of Near East Relief reached 554,978 persons, of whom the great majority were women and children. The service rendered was as indicated below ~ ~ ~

CHILD WELFARE SERVICE

Grand Total 73,852 children served during the year as indicated below.

41,062 in orphanages Jan. 1, 1924.

12,180 being fed in families Jan. 1, 1924.*

4470 Salonica | 6400 Syria total, 10,870 served in General Clinics in refugee camps.

1451 children served in special schools.

600 in France | 2480 supervised in families or on farms.+

3000 Near East League service in Greece and Syria.

ADULT SERVICE (Mainly Women with children)

Grand total served 56,773.

17,631 Salonica | 9,041 Aleppo | 7200 Persia | 10,000 Caucasus | Total General Clinical Service (mainly mothers)

3160 Bread fund service by Industries, Workers and Dependents.

3842 Greek military and Political prisoners conducted from Turkey.

10,219 Immigration and Lost Relatives Service.

Clothing Service

424,353 individuals served.

SUMMARY

Total children service 73,852*
Total General Adult Service 56,773
Total Clothing Service 424,353
Grand Total ~~ **554,978.**

+ These totals increased during the year as the total number in the orphanages decreased by out-placement, a certain percent requiring food or school subsidy or medical or other supervision.

* Not including children whose mothers were listed in Adult Service record.

NEAR EAST RELIEF

REPORT TO CONGRESS FOR 1924

NATIONAL OFFICERS
MAP *of* NEAR EAST RELIEF ACTIVITIES
REPORT *of* EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
TREASURER'S REPORT
GENERAL SECRETARY'S REPORT
CHARTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

GARRETT BIBLICAL
INSTITUTE LIBRARY
EVANSTON, ILL.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
151 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK
1925

OFFICERS OF NEAR EAST RELIEF

National Headquarters: 151 Fifth Avenue, New York City

JAMES L. BARTON
Chairman

JOHN H. FINLEY
Vice-Chairman

FRANK L. POLK
General Counsel

CLEVELAND H. DODGE
Honorary Treasurer

CHARLES V. VICKREY
General Secretary

E. C. MILLER
Acting Treasurer and Comptroller

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Edwin M. Bulkley, *Chairman*

James L. Barton
Cleveland H. Dodge
John H. Finley
Harold A. Hatch
William B. Millar
Henry Morgenthau
George A. Plimpton
Oliver J. Sands
Albert Shaw (elected May 22)
Walter George Smith (d. Apr. 4)
Charles V. Vickrey
Stanley White (resigned June 26)

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRUSTEES

William Howard Taft
Charles G. Dawes
Josephus Daniels
Myron T. Herrick
Henry Morgenthau
Elihu Root
Oscar S. Straus
James L. Barton
Charles E. Beury
Arthur J. Brown
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Cleveland E. Dodge
Cleveland H. Dodge
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John H. Finley
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James G. Harbord
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Howard Heinz
Hamilton Holt
Frank W. Jackson
M. Karagheusian
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Frank Morrison
John R. Mott
Frank Mason North
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George A. Plimpton
Frank L. Polk
Wm. Cooper Procter
Franklin D. Roosevelt
Oliver J. Sands
William Jay Schieffelin
George T. Scott
Albert Shaw
Robert Eliot Speer
James M. Speers
Mrs. Leroy Springs
Anson Phelps Stokes
Charles V. Vickrey
Stanley White
Ray Lyman Wilbur
Talcott Williams
Stephen S. Wise
Leonard Wood
Dr. Mary E. Woolley

PREFACE

THE following pages are taken from the Annual Report made to Congress for the calendar year 1924, submitted with an accompanying letter of transmission:

To the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States:

SIRS:

In accordance with the Act of Incorporation of the Near East Relief, approved by the President August 6, 1919, we submit herewith report for the year ending December 31, 1924, in the form of

1. Report of the Executive Committee to the Board of Trustees for the calendar year 1924, as presented at the Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees February 26, 1925.
2. Treasurer's report for the calendar year 1924.
3. Auditors' report for the calendar year 1924.
4. Report of the General Secretary for 1924 with charts, as submitted at the Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees February 26, 1925.
5. Report of the Foreign Department for the calendar year 1924.
6. Officers and members who have served on the Board of Trustees during the year 1924.

As appendices to this report for the year 1924, there are submitted:

I.—Personnel of the Executive Staff of Near East Relief, 1924.

II.—"Church Co-operation in Near East Relief" giving endorsements and membership of the advisory committees.

III.—Membership of various national advisory committees: Women's, Educational, Agricultural, Industrial and Fraternal.

IV.—Co-operating Golden Rule Committees, 1924.

V.—"Reconstruction in the Near East," being the reports of Dr. Paul Monroe, Dr. R. R. Reeder, and Dr. James I. Vance, Overseas Commissioners.

VI.—Preliminary Report of International Golden Rule Sunday Observance, 1924.

On behalf of the Executive Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLES V. VICKREY,
General Secretary.

March 12, 1925.

JUGO SLAVIA
BULGARIA
Black Sea
RUSSIA
Caspian Sea
SALONIKA
KAVALA
DEDEAGATCH
CONSTANTINOPLE
CORFU
SAMSOUN
MARSOVAN
TREBIZOND
BATOUM
CAUCA-SUS
TIFLIS
STEPANAVAN
ALEXANDROPOL
ERIVAN
BAKU
ANGORA
SIVAS
CAESAREA
TALAS
ASIA ANATOLIA MINOR
SMYRNA
HARPOOT
OROPOS
CORINTH
ATHENS
PIRAEUS
SYRA
OKONIA
TABRIZ
URUMIA
PERSIA
MARASH
TARSUS
ADANA
AINTAB
MARDIN
MERSINE
ALEXANDRETTA
ALEPPO
Mediterranean Sea
LATAKIA
SYRIA
MESOPOTAMIA
HAMADAN
KERMANSHAH
JEBAIL
GHAZIR
ANTILYAS
BEIRUT
SIDON
BAGDAD
NAZARETH
DESERT
JERUSALEM
BETHLEHEM
ARABIA
CAIRO
KEY
Area entirely evacuated
NER orphanage centres or subsidized orphanages
NER agricultural institutes
NER refugee industries
Supervision centres for orphans outplaced in families
Personal service (lost family bureau)
Main r'way-lines etc

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

TO THE

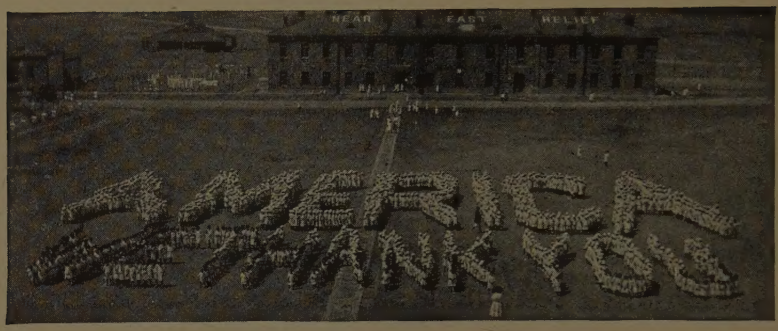
BOARD OF TRUSTEES

General Policy

The general policy during the year has been to reduce relief operations to a minimum, confining activities, as largely as practicable, to established orphanage and child welfare work. In a war-ravaged, impoverished area, where 28 per cent of the population are refugees, many of them foreign speaking, as well as foreign born, and where the wholesale exchange of population is still in process, with its inevitable tide of suffering, and daily residue of new widows and orphans, the task of reduction is not easy, but in the midst of such confusion and chaos, our workers have succeeded in placing in homes, apprenticing, or otherwise allocating during the year approximately 12,000 children, previously in orphanages in Syria, Greece and Armenia.

When one notes that one of the largest child welfare organizations in America has placed only 3,225 children in the prosperous homes of this country in 25 years time, one realizes the task involved in finding homes for 12,000 orphan children in a single year in the midst of the social and economic chaos of the Near East. Many of these children have been placed with distant relatives in refugee camps; and in the opinion of some Committeemen and overseas workers, the outplacing has been too drastic for the good of the children, but it has been necessitated by financial limitations. Apparently, the saturation point has been reached, if not exceeded, in certain areas.

Consolidation of orphanages has been brought about in most areas in the interests of economy; American personnel have doubled up in service for the release of others; and older orphans have taken the place of adult native employees at the orphanages.



Some 2,000 of the 12,000 Orphans at Alexandropol in Armenia

Overseas Administration

The efficiency of the overseas administration has been maintained and, if possible, improved, during the past year. The system of Advisory and Administrative Committees and Area Councils guiding the Overseas Directors, as established something more than two years ago, has been continued with a high degree of satisfaction. A further step in the better co-ordination of this work has been made during the year by assigning Mr. Barclay Acheson as Overseas Director General, to travel throughout the entire area of relief operations, co-ordinating and supervising the work of the various centers.

Co-operation of Advisory Committees at the Home Base

An invaluable factor in the sustained, nation-wide interest of the past year has been the work of the co-operating Advisory Committees, representing various national organizations—religious, political, social, commercial and industrial. Many of these national organizations have not only passed resolutions at their national conventions endorsing the work of the Near East Relief, but have officially appointed advisory or co-operating committees to work with the Near East Relief in appealing to their membership. The National Women's Committee, under the leadership of Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, reached during the month of November, through the regular channels of the Women's Federation, 45,725 local women's organizations. The International Council of Religious Education, and the World's Sunday School Associations, have co-operated in reaching

practically every Sunday School, not only in the United States and Canada, but in many other countries. The national leaders of Young People's societies have directed a large part of their membership in personal service of the children of Bible Lands, through the Near East Relief.

It has been this volunteer service on a titanic scale, varied, efficient and repeated, that has made possible the service of Near East Relief. There has at the same time been a reciprocal benefit: educational leaders in charge of public and private schools have eagerly welcomed this opportunity to serve the children of the Near East, because of the reflex educational and character-building value of the service upon the children of America.

Surveys By Expert Advisors

During the past year the Executive Committee has sent to the Near East for survey work three recognized experts in social and educational problems, and has had the benefit of the services and reports of a large number of overseas visitors and trained observers who have studied the work of our institutions. Professor Paul Monroe, Director of International Institute, Teachers' College, Columbia University, made an educational survey of all the areas of Near East Relief. Dr. R. R. Reeder, Ph.D., Director of the Marsh Foundation, and formerly Director of the Serbian Children's Welfare work, made a survey of the Child Welfare and Child Placing programs of Near East Relief, while Dr. James I. Vance, of Nashville, Tennessee, visited all of the institutions with reference to general administration, giving special attention to the problem of character-building and training for service.

Other Overseas Observers

The Executive Committee also gratefully recognizes the services of other recognized leaders and contributors, who during the past year have visited and made a study of Near East Relief institutions.

The Response of the Public

The continued generous support of the American public is most gratifying, not only from the standpoint of financial

relief for the orphan children of the Near East, but as an indication of the warm heart and sterling character of the average American citizen. Contributions from the general public are continuing with little or no diminution. In some regards more significant than the financial response is the large enlistment of volunteer workers, speakers and committee men.

The appeal of helpless childhood to American fathers and mothers seems to bring out volunteer service of the highest quality and steadfastness. It is estimated that at least a million people had some part in the financial contributions, making up the $4,265,322.63 of income during the past year. In organized committees, state, city or local, probably 12,000 persons were enlisted in volunteer service. The quota of volunteer speakers was larger than ever. These are gratifying evidences of devoted co-operation to the task of seeing the Near East children through.

International Golden Rule Sunday

The second observance of Golden Rule Sunday, December 7, widened co-operation beyond that hitherto achieved, touched new strata of contributors and secured unprecedented publicity. Both at home and in foreign countries significant observances increased in number. In the areas of Near East Relief operations, the Golden Rule principle was given new and striking emphasis at orphanage centers, and strategic cities like Jerusalem, Constantinople, Athens, Beirut and Alexandropol. Observance of the day is reported from fifty-one countries.

The receipts of the Golden Rule Campaign exceeded those of 1923, and the Executive Committee has appointed the National Golden Rule Committee for 1925, which has already inaugurated plans for a wider observance of Golden Rule Sunday, December 6, 1925.

More important possibly than any financial return from Golden Rule Sunday is the educational and spiritual value, both upon the beneficiaries overseas and those who observe the day in the home land. Educational and religious leaders welcome the observance as an important contribution toward pure religion, international goodwill, and world peace.

(Signed) Edwin M. Bulkley, *Chairman.*

2,500 *Children Waiting to Be Fed at Just One Orphanage, Syra*

TREASURER'S REPORT

THE total receipts from contributions during the year just ended were $4,265,322.63, while the total disbursements have been $3,966,329.01, leaving a balance or surplus on the year's operations of $298,993.62. This balance, however, together with adjustments of $45,957.95, has been absorbed in reducing the deficit with which the year opened and which is commented upon in another paragraph.

The total income of Near East Relief since the beginning of its operations to December 31, 1924, has been $77,239,591.89, while the total disbursements for all purposes to December 31, 1924, have been $77,537,820.97. The above figures do not include flour secured through the United States Grain Corporation and the American Relief Administration, valued at $12,800,000.00, which would bring the total relief administered to $90,337,820.97. Neither does it include the value of buildings and real estate loaned to Near East Relief by the various governments in whose territory we are operating. These grants save Near East Relief many thousands of dollars every year.

"Balance of Cash, Securities, Deferred Expense and Suspense" December 31, 1924, attached, shows total assets as

at December 31, 1924, of $666,696.30, including cash items of $565,333.97, and miscellaneous items of $101,362.33. Against these assets there are liabilities totaling $964,-925.38, including authorized drawings to the extent of $764,925.38 and loans amounting to $200,000.00. These liabilities exceed the assets and produce a deficit as at December 31, 1924, of $298,229.08. This deficit, however, is $344,951.57 less than the deficit of December 31, 1923, due to the surplus on the past year's operations as mentioned in the opening paragraph. This improvement is attributed on the one hand to the loyal, generous response of the American public in maintaining contributions and on the other hand to the efforts of our representatives overseas in reducing expenses to the extent of closing some institutions that should have been continued, had funds permitted, and in reducing to the minimum expenditures in all departments of work. Receipts and expenditures have been kept in balance during the year and within the limits set by the budget.

The deficit as at December 31 of $298,229.08, mentioned above, reflects the financial condition of Near East Relief as shown by the books of the New York Office. It does not take into consideration pledges in the National and State Offices totaling $1,122,378.02 and assets in the form of cash and supplies on hand overseas amounting to $2,252,007.11, which appear on the New York books among the disbursements but which are actually available overseas for the future program. The total of these pledges and overseas assets, if included on the financial statements of Near East Relief, would produce a balance of $3,076,156.05.

The widespread constituency and support of Near East Relief is indicated by the fact that during the year 467,925 official receipts were written in the Treasurer's office, each receipt representing a check or a contribution. When one considers that receipts, issued to churches, Sunday schools, lodges, public schools, and societies, sometimes represent scores, hundreds, and in some instances thousands of contributors, it becomes reasonable to assume that at least 1,000,000 people during the past year have had part in the ministry of Near East Relief.

Those familiar with the details of the Treasurer's Office have also been impressed with the cosmopolitan character and varied interests of the contributors. In addition to contributions from every section of the United States and almost every type of social organization there has been received during the year at least $389,580.20 from Armenians, Greeks, and Syrians for the relief of their countrymen and a total of at least $5,804,274.31 from these sources since the beginning of operations.

The figures concerning receipts, disbursements, assets and liabilities given above are included in statements prepared by Hurdman & Cranstoun, Certified Public Accountants. These statements cover in detail the receipt and disbursements for the year 1924 and for all operations to date.

In the foreign field, Russell & Company, Chartered Accountants, conducted their continuous audit during the year and were of considerable aid to the Managing Directors and finance staffs of the various areas. They have rendered their regular reports which are on file in the National Office for record. In a letter dated January 17, 1925, they summarize the year's work and commend the overseas operations, as follows:

> "We maintain a running audit of the books and accounts of the foreign offices of Near East Relief and subject to the detailed reports which have been submitted by us periodically, we have found the operations to be correctly stated and sufficiently vouched in accordance with the explanations given to us and as shown by the books, and the funds to have been administered in accordance with the financial advices received from New York. Further, the funds appear to us to have been administered efficiently and economically."

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Cleveland E. Dodge,
For Cleveland H. Dodge,
Honorary Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

January 1 to December 31, 1924

Deficit, December 31, 1923			$643,180.65
RECEIPTS			
Contributions			
General Relief (Net)	$3,916,422.12		
Individual Relief	285,674.54	$4,202,096.66	
Expense Funds			
Contributions for Expense	60,993.79		
Interest on Bank Balances and Income from Securities	2,232.18	63,225.97	
Total Receipts (Net)			4,265,322.63
			3,622,141.98
DISBURSEMENTS			
Relief Payments			
General Relief	2,959,870.03		
Individual Relief	288,782.87	3,248,652.90	
National Headquarters Expense			
General Administrative Expense	214,161.27		
Publicity Expense	54,191.55		
Field Expense	449,323.29		
Total National Headquarters Expense		717,676.11	
Total Disbursements			3,966,329.01
DEFICIT, Before Adjustments Applicable to Prior Years.			$344,187.03
Deduct Adjustments Applicable to Prior Years			
Furniture and Fixtures, Capitalized—These Items were Charged to Expense at Time of Purchase		45,957.95	
General Relief Payments to Constantinople, Prior Years Increased—Due to Adjustment of Sterling Exchange		15,091.27	
General Administrative Expense, Exchange on Drafts—Charges Transferred to Payments to Constantinople		15,091.27	
Total Adjustments Applicable to Prior Years (Net)			45,957.95
DEFICIT, December 31, 1924			$298,229.08

BALANCE OF CASH, SECURITIES, DEFERRED EXPENSE AND SUSPENSE

December 31, 1924

Cash in Banks			
Bankers Trust Company, New York City		$26,561.13	
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York City		683.94	
Guaranty Trust Company, New York City		5,342.21	
Guaranty Trust Company, Paris, France		103.12	
National City Bank, New York City		235,920.58	
On Deposit in Various Out-of-Town Banks		246,618.09	
		515,229.97	
Cash Revolving Funds			
Caucasus and Alexandropol, Russia	$35,000.00		
Beirut, Syria	10,000.00	45,000.00	
Total Cash			$560,229.97
Securities	*Par Value*	*Book Value*	
Armenian Film Company, Inc., Common Stock	$50.00	$2.00	
Associated Congregation in the City of Philadelphia, Third 6% Mortgage	100.00	100.00	
Crown Hill Cemetery Association Bonds	5,000.00	5,000.00	
Midwest and Gulf Oil Corporation			
Preferred Stock—10 Shares of $10 Par Each	100.00	1.00	
Common Stock—10 Shares of $10 Par Each	100.00	1.00	
	$5,350.00		5,104.00
			565,333.97
Less			
Unpaid Drafts for Account of Agents in the Near East		764,925.38	
Loans—Paid in January, 1925		200,000.00	964,925.38
Net Deficit in Cash and Securities			399,591.41
Less			
Real Estate	9,000.00		
Furniture and Fixtures—National Headquarters Office	45,957.95		
Advances and Suspense Items			
Deferred Expense—Domestic Field Solicitors and Others	33,832.39		
Sundry Items (Net)	12,571.99	46,404.38	101,362.33
DEFICIT, December 31, 1924			$298,229.08

RELIEF APPROPRIATIONS

To December 31, 1924

	General Relief Appropriations	*Individual Relief*	*Total Appropriations*
Caucasus	$23,313,047.89	$621,838.53	$23,934,886.42
Constantinople	19,007,574.39	1,335,399.16	20,342,973.55
Athens	2,522,703.95	293,594.88	2,816,298.83
Syria-Palestine	9,930,027.99	915,690.11	10,845,718.10
Mesopotamia-Persia	7,053,242.52	579,588.58	7,632,831.10
Egypt	18,474.00		18,474.00
Greece	35,914.31		35,914.31
Japan	9,000.00		9,000.00
Switzerland	13,000.00		13,000.00
Foreign Director's General Office	3,000.00		3,000.00
General Appropriations			
Near East Industries	20,110.08		20,110.08
Personnel, Warehouse and General Relief	1,631,919.23		1,631,919.23
Cargoes	4,890,027.66		4,890,027.66
Special (For Loans)	6,000.00		6,000.00
Miscellaneous	684,076.96		684,076.96
Special Gulbenkian Fund	10,000.00		10,000.00
Miscellaneous Individual Relief		57,743.05	57,743.05
		3,803,854.31	
Individual Relief—Unadvised		420.00	420.00
	$69,148,118.98	$3,804,274.31	$72,952,393.29

Off with the Klop-Klops and Then for Study

GENERAL SECRETARY'S REPORT

For the Calendar Year January 1 to December 31, 1924

The Near East—1924

IN our land of unequaled wealth, unbroken peace, and unprecedented prosperity, it is hard to visualize the continued war-time confusion and suffering in the Near East. Following twelve years of almost continuous warfare, devastating already impoverished countries, there has been during the year under review, a continuation of the compulsory exchange of populations that, in human tragedy, defies description. In addition to the more than 1,000,000 foreign-born, and, in a large measure, foreign-speaking Greeks and Armenians that had previously been driven from their ancient homes in Anatolia to the over-populated regions of Greece and Macedonia, there has this year been a continued forced exodus, swelling the already overcrowded refugee camps and villages. These people are among the oldest residents of Asia Minor, descendants of the founders of the Seven Churches of Asia. In Greece, Northern Syria and Russian Armenia, where they now sojourn, they are not only foreign-born but speak a foreign language and many of them have no claim upon the land or resources of the countries that generously give them haven. All observers bear witness to the thrift, industry and enterprise of the able-bodied among these refugees. They attain self-support against almost impossible handicaps, but unfortunately the proportion of able-bodied men is small. Most of them are women and children—the women in large measure weakened or broken by years of inhuman suffering, exposure and maltreatment.

Our Indebtedness to the Near East

It would require volumes to record the indebtedness of America and our Western civilization to these Eastern lands and peoples. The very alphabet upon which our literature and written communications are based, the numerals in which our wealth and profits are reckoned, the religions that hold us to higher ethical ideas, the great characters and leaders that challenge us to our best, have all come from the Near East. It is to their descendants

that we have an opportunity to show our gratitude for the great heritage of the past by helping their children, now orphaned, in the hour of need.

Peace and Goodwill Throughout the Near East Necessary for the Peace of the World

From a purely selfish standpoint of insuring permanent world peace, we must needs minister to the Near East. Unless peace and goodwill is established in this area of age-long war and strife, there can never be abiding peace in the rest of the world. By the expression of goodwill toward these innocent war victims and by training them in lives of forgiveness, unselfish service, and industrial leadership, we not only acknowledge in some measure our indebtedness to the Near East, but we help to insure our own peace and prosperity and that of the rest of the world.

A Dawes Plan in the Near East

In a more detailed report submitted by the Director of the Foreign Department, the work of American philanthropists in the Near East is likened to the work of the Dawes Commission in Western Europe.

Leadership in this larger reconstruction work was, on nomination of the Near East Relief Committee, entrusted to a member of our Committee, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, who accepted the League of Nations appointment as Chairman of the Greek Refugee Settlement Commission. Having secured from British and American bankers in the name of the Greek Government a loan fund, the refugee Settlement Commission inaugurated a program to settle 600,000 Greek peasants in Greece, to reclaim waste areas, to absorb empty-handed, starving farmers from Turkey, to stabilize Greek exchange, and to revive production. In the first seven months of its service this Settlement Commission established 23,300 Greek families on farms, constructed 8,600 houses, distributed 8,708 draft animals, 15,228 plows, 1,000 tons of seed, and 2,400 tons of forage. This work constitutes pre-eminently the most important and the most practical relief operation in Greece during the past year. But since it is essentially on the basis of a bank loan, it is available only to those able-bodied refugees who can give land or other security for the repayment of the bank loan

and does not bring any direct assistance to orphans, widows, and others who are unable to give security for loans; nor does it give any relief to the Armenians, born in Anatolia, who have no more claim upon Greek lands or funds than they have upon the lands, funds and protection of other Allied nations.

Mr. Morgenthau says: "The general public must not get the idea that the loan will do away with need for a great charitable and philanthropic effort from the American people. The proceeds of this loan cannot be spent for temporary relief. The money is strictly for constructive purposes. None of it may be spent for food or clothing or medical relief. The refugees who are to be settled upon the land must be fed and cared for during the lean months until their first harvest. The widows and orphans who cannot possibly qualify for homes because they are not able to carry on farm work will still be a charge upon the charity, partly of their overburdened government and partly of sympathizers throughout the civilized world."

A similar repatriation or reconstruction work has, during the past year, been conducted in Russian-Armenia, where a country whose population was already 30 per cent refugee has opened its doors to additional refugees as the only place where Armenians, dislodged from their homeland of ten generations in Anatolia, could find the privileges of full citizenship. The land, however, is already so overcrowded and the resources so taxed that the most meager physical support becomes a serious problem except as, by improved agricultural methods and development of industries, the productivity of the country is materially increased. To meet this need, agricultural colonies, and education, have been developed, better methods of agriculture and stock raising introduced, and the burden of general relief work materially lessened by those operations.

Near East Relief during the past year has developed two especially large agricultural projects in Armenia for the dual purpose of giving training and homes to older orphans and of giving employment and food to a larger portion of the adult population.

One of these, the Kara Kala, comprises approximately 15,000 acres of land, producing a large part of the meat,

Orphan Boys at Corinth Clearing Irrigation Ditches to Rid Them of Malarial Mosquitos.

vegetable and dairy products for the orphanages and giving agricultural training to the older boys, while contributing substantially to the increased total of available food supplied for the entire population.

More important, however, than the mere increase of food supplies is the service rendered as an agricultural demonstration center from which the people of the entire republic are learning how to increase both the quantity and quality of dairy and agricultural products. Five American trained agricultural experts are doing ambassadorial work of a very practical character by providing additional food and expressing American goodwill and idealism in a war-devastated land.

In Macedonia likewise, Mr. McAfee of the Near East Relief has been able to place more than two thousand of the older boys as student-farmers on a basis that is advantageous both to the boys and to the country.

In Northern Syria, where there are large numbers of Armenian refugees a similar service has been rendered. It is a noteworthy fact that out of the 200,000 refugees who have crossed from Turkey into this French mandate territory probably less than 1,000, exclusive of the orphans, are today dependent upon outside relief.

Among other forms of constructive work somewhat incidental to the orphanage and child welfare work, but none the less justifying the comparison with the work of the Dawes Commission is:

(a) Eradicating malignant malaria in Greece; (b) the distribution of a million and a half pounds of clothing in the

Nurses' Training Class at Alexandropol

Caucasus and the establishment of the worn clothing industries in Greece; (c) the checking of starvation among the orphans of the refugee camps; (d) the settling of racial differences among the refugees of various nationalities on the shores of the Aegean; (e) the rebuilding of shattered industries; (f) the re-establishment of moral; (g) helping to stabilize the Government, and (h) the training of adequate leadership. These services are presented more in detail in the Foreign Department's report submitted herewith.

Statistical Summary

During the twelve months from January 1 to December 31 of 1924, the service of Near East Relief reached 554,978 persons, of whom the great majority were women and children, and many of whom belonged to races or nationalities that had no legal claim upon the land that had given them haven.

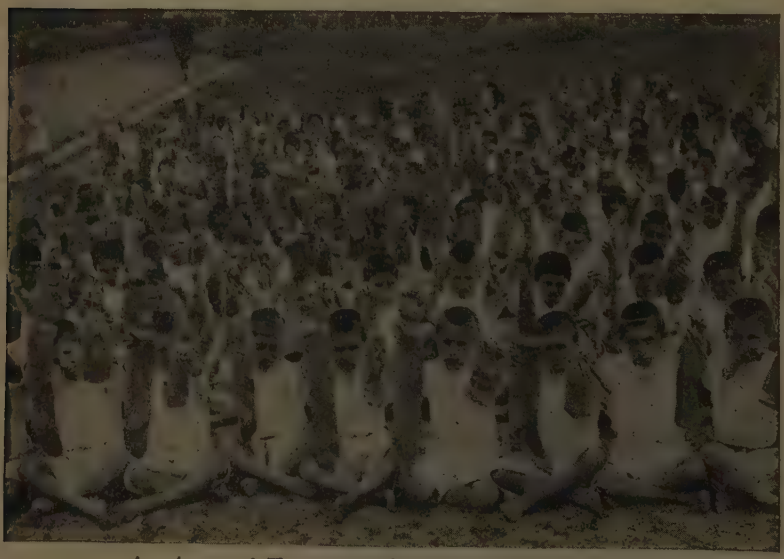
The service included food, medical aid, clothing, or personal service such as the work of conducting the release of Greek military and civil prisoners from Turkey and immigration service to refugees.

A total of 74,852 children were served, without taking into account those provided with clothing outside of orphanages or without taking into account those with mothers who were served among the total of 554,978.

The children served were as follows:

In orphanages at the beginning of year:	41,062

Admissions during the year:		
Caucasus	280	
Syria	389	
Greece	1,023	
		1,692
*Fed in families at the beginning of year		12,184
Medical service public clinics:		
Salonika Camps	4,470	
Syria Clinics	6,400	
		10,870
Orphans or half orphans in special schools:		
Nurses in training	300	
Teachers in preparation	54	
Aleppo refugee school	1,100	
		1,454
*Supervised in families or on farms:		
Boys in France	610	
Children in families	2,980	
		3,590
Near East League Service, Greece, Syria		3,000
		73,852



An Army of Youngsters Refooting Their Stockings

* These totals increased during the year as the total in orphanages decreased by outplacement.

The adults served, largely mothers and many of them widows with children, were as follows:

Recipients of clothing		424,353
Public clinics service:		
Salonika camps	15,631	
Aleppo camp clinics	6,641	
Persia general clinics	7,200	
Caucasus hospital clinics	10,080	
		39,552
Bread fund service by industries (workers and dependents):		
Constantinople	1,140	
Salonika	1,270	
Aleppo	750	
		3,160
*Greek military and civil prisoners conducted from Turkey:		
January 3	1,582	
February 18	943	
February 28	785	
Ex-Aintab, etc.	532	
		3,842
Immigration and lost relative service:		
Funds transmitted for	5,019	
Others served	5,200	
		10,219
TOTAL		481,126

Summary

†Total children served 1924	73,852
Total adults served 1924	481,126
GRAND TOTAL	554,978

* This is in addition to 3,020 conducted out of Turkey in December, 1923. A total of 6,862 was served.

† Not including children with mothers who were listed in adult service record.

Orphanage and Child Welfare Work

A consistent effort has been made throughout to reduce the services to distinctly Orphanage and Child Welfare work. There are necessarily wide fluctuations in the course of the year in orphanage statistics, but the reports at the close of the year, December 31, 1924, indicated that the Orphanage and more closely supervised Child Welfare work had been reduced to 38,300 children. This, however, has been brought about by possibly too drastic reductions necessitated by financial limitations.

Children in Near East Relief Institutions	21,292
Children in subsidized Institutions	5,845
Post-Orphanage children:	
Boarded in families	2,203
Supervised in families	5,519
Children otherwise fed	3,442
Children Served	38,300

Institutions supported or aided:

Orphanage centers	46	American personnel	108
Hospitals and Clinics	65	Amer. Medical Staff	21
Other institutions	23	Native Medical Staff	496

Near East Relief Institutions in all areas:

CAUCASUS (RUSSIAN-ARMENIA AND GEORGIA)

Nurses' Training School	School for the Blind
Agricultural Institute	Working Boys' Home
Industrial School	6 Orphanage centers
Normal Training School	14 Hospitals and Clinics

SYRIA AND PALESTINE

Industrial School	2 Senior Orphan Trade Centers
Rug-making School	
School for the Blind	7 Orphanages
Working Girls' Home	20 Hospitals and Clinics

GREECE

Nurses' Training School	School for Deaf and Dumb
Industrial School	3 Refugee Work Centers
Horticulture & Garden Inst.	5 Orphanage Centers
School for the Blind	26 Hospitals and Clinics

PERSIA

Refugee Rug Factory — 5 Orphanages

5 Hospitals and Clinics

Subsidized Institutions

SYRIA
Refugee Rug Factory
CONSTANTINOPLE
4 Orphanages
CAUCASUS
6 Orphanages
Refugee Work Center
13 Orphanages

Syra Student Nurses Treating Trachoma Patients

The accompanying charts and graphs indicate more clearly the gradual reduction in orphanage statistics during the year and also suggest the more constructive educational developments in preparing these children for future leadership. Letters received by the score from these grateful boys and girls show conclusively that they recognize their indebtedness to American and other benefactors for having saved their lives and that, having freely received from others, they accept the sacred obligation to pass on to others the ministries of service they have received.

With the advancing average age of the orphans and with the larger and more varied physical and educational requirements, the per capita expense has a marked tendency to increase while the rise in value of Syrian, Greek and Armenian currencies, together with the increased food costs, counteract in large measure the saving that would be effected by decreasing institutional enrollment.

Child Placing

Every effort is being made to de-institutionalize the orphanage and child welfare work and to provide homes or self-support employment for all the children as rapidly as possible. The statistics reveal a rather unusual, if not unprecedented achievement, in the way of child placement. In 1923 our records show that 14,159 children were placed in homes, apprenticed, or otherwise brought into comparatively normal social and economic relationships. During the year under review, 1924, approximately 12,000 additional children have been similarly placed in homes or brought to self-support, making a total of over 28,000 children thus placed within two years' time. The significance of this is perhaps better appreciated when one realizes that this means the placing out of one child on an average of every ten minutes of each working day throughout the two years and in every instance personal consideration is given to the individual child, and the safeguarding of his future. Personal inspection, as well as later supervision, is given to every home or environment in which the child is placed.

Blind Orphans' Orchestra, Athens

That the management overseas has not erred in the direction of retaining children in the orphanages when they might possibly be placed in homes or elsewhere is strikingly shown by the following analysis of the disposition made of 4,121 outplaced children in Beirut areas during the period from October, 1923 to October, 1924, in which

it appears that more than one-half of the outplaced children, or a total of 2,451, were outplaced from the orphanages into refugee camps.

600 placed outside Syria — in Greece, France, England, U. S. A., etc.
30 transferred to other orphanages.
31 go to the American University at Beirut.
18 go to other schools.
90 adopted into homes.
302 placed as maids.
592 placed in villages.
2,451 or more than one-half the total were outplaced in refugee camps.

In an Orphanage Laundry

There are those who feel that the work of child placement has been pushed too rapidly under the lash of liquidation and economy. Dr. William C. Emhardt, who has made three extensive tours of investigation throughout all sections of the Near East, and who has become intimately familiar, not only with the Near East Relief orphanages, but with homes and social conditions in the Near East, reports to his constituency, in part, as follows:

"Two years ago when I visited the refugee camps I saw the terrific need. This summer as I went about the camps I was astonished and shocked to see little children uncared for to a large extent, undernourished and huddled into these masses in the refugee barracks. These neglected children appealed to me tremendously, as an opportunity which is being lost. These same children who are growing up in such conditions will neutralize the groups which we are training and caring for in the orphanages, if we fail to meet this challenge and do something for them.

"In talking with orphanage directors I heard much of liquidation. I felt as I visited these places and heard of the necessity for sending out the children I knew that it was but an excuse which our American people had forced upon the directors of this great enterprise of Near East Relief. I am not among those who praise Near East Relief for having fewer children in

its orphanages today. Rather I condemn the people of our country for permitting such to be the case. Children are sent out to relatives of even the third and fourth degrees of relationship because of the lack of funds to hold these and to care for them. At the same time that this is necessary there is that same group on the outside in the refugee camps who should be taken in. The Near East Relief officials are trying to carry on the work with a Christian diplomacy that is past human understanding.

"Even though the Armenian people may not have a nation, the Armenian qualities which are best, properly cared for, will permeate certain sections of the Near East and benefit them for many centuries."

Dr. Paul Monroe, commenting upon this same phase of child placement says:

"The difficulty in Armenia, and in fact, in all of the area of the Near East Relief work, is that life in general has not been restored to conditions normal even for these regions. Until such restoration has been approximately attained, it is impossible to completely demobilize the groups of children.

"The family placing of the children of the Near East Relief is taking place as rapidly, if not more rapidly, than the social and economic restoration. The condition of the country does not permit of a more speedy demobilization."

These Girls Made 10 Tons of Jam Last Year

Child Welfare Work

In his survey of the Near East Relief, Prof. Paul Monroe was impressed with the need of supplementary meals and elementary education for the orphan children in the refugee camps as perhaps the most urgent need he saw in his extensive study of the Near East situation. Financial limitations have made it impracticable for the Executive Committee to give adequate attention to these children, though special funds have made pos-

Young Shoemakers Provide for the Orphanage and Fill Outside Orders

sible some work along these lines, and have helped to provide one hot meal per day for the neediest of these orphans in the refugee camps. Clothing has been distributed to a much larger number.

Near East Industries

Special emphasis has been placed during the past year upon the development of industrial work in connection with all orphanage and relief activities, the purpose being first of all industrial training or education for the children as equipment for self-support and larger usefulness. The great weakness of the educational system of the Orient in the past has been the almost exclusively classical character of the education and neglect of manual training and practical arts. A second motive has been to give an increasing degree of self-support to the older children while yet in the orphanage, thereby enabling a larger percentage of the funds to be used in caring for the maximum number of younger children. This measure of self-support also makes it possible to retain some of the older children in the orphanage for a longer period during the adolescent age, thereby giving them better training, equipment, and sturdier character with which to meet the later issues and

responsibilities of life. Much of the product of this industrial training has been of exceptionally high grade, and, especially in the form of rugs, lace-work, embroidery, olive-wood and other carpenter work, has found a ready sale in America. The total sales through the New York Office during the past year amount to approximately $100,000. The larger amount of the Industrial work, however, is done, not as suggested above in making rugs and articles for American sale, but on the simpler, more fundamental requirements and equipment of the orphanages. Practically all the shoes and clothing worn by the children are made by the orphans, while the carpentering, tinsmithing, truck gardening, and other work of the institutions is done, with negligible exceptions, by the children themselves. The fact that, under the supervision of Mrs. Jessup, the orphans at Sidon prepared and sold at a profit ten tons of jam suggests one of the many lines of industry and self-support that are being developed.

Medical Ministry

Necessary medical organization for safe-guarding the health and welfare of the children has inevitably led to

Truck Gardening at Oropos, Greece

An Automobile Mechanic of 14 Who Made a Car That Really Goes

service to the community in which the children live. The necessity for stamping out malaria among the orphans has led to wider service to the entire community and nation. Notable illustrations of this have been found in Corinth, as well as in Macedonia, where malaria has been reduced as a result of an organized campaign conducted under the direction of Near East Relief doctors and nurses. The complete absence of typhus, where last year there was an epidemic carrying off large numbers of victims, is, in some measure at least, to be attributed to the precautionary measures taken in connection with the orphanage, nurses' training and institutional work of Near East Relief, co-operating with government agencies.

The "K" Fund, provided by one of our friends for a year's experimental work, has, during the year, enabled Near East Relief to reach outside of the institutions, refugee camps and villages around Salonica that are without the most elementary medical care.

Nurses' Training Schools

An important development of the medical work in this land where there is a notable dearth of trained nurses has been the organization of a nurses' training school in Athens and Alexandropol, where the older orphans are given training as nurses.

An Orphanage Tailoress

Near East League

A development reaching far into the future is the organization of a Near East League which brings into one fellowship or brotherhood all children who are or ever have been in the Near East Relief orphanages. These children are banded together in this League, not only for mutual helpfulness throughout life, but for service to their fellow men and to the Near East which is in such sore need of altruistic, unselfish leadership. Reports from Egypt and France, as well as from Greece, Syria, and other sections of the Near East, show that the League is becoming a factor in raising the social, economic and ethical standards of the Near East. In Aleppo, regular monthly meetings of the League are attended by from 500 to 900 members, graduates from the orphanages.

Home Base

Notable as have been the achievements of the American and other relief workers overseas, the untiring service of friends and members of the staff in America has been scarcely less praiseworthy. The strength of the organization has been in the large amount of devoted, sacrificial service on the part of volunteer workers and the remarkable official support given to the organization by churches, Sunday Schools, public schools, lodges, labor unions, industries, colleges, schools, women's organizations, and societies of almost every description. The call of helpless childhood has a universal appeal, and when to this is linked, as has been done during the past two years, the spiritual appeal for a practical expression of the Golden Rule, we at once

secure the co-operation of numerous organizations that are based upon fraternity and unselfish service of mankind. The accompanying booklet, giving the endorsements and the names of the members of the advisory committees officially designated by various religious bodies to co-operate with Near East Relief, suggests the invaluable co-operation that has been secured from churches and religious organizations. Additional names of co-operating committees representing industrial, educational, fraternal, and other secular organizations are available in a supplementary report.

Co-operation of Government Agencies

In terms of dollars, the co-operation of various departments of the United States Government has been extremely valuable. We have enjoyed exceptional courtesies and co-operation from the Department of State, the War Department, the Navy Department, and the United States Shipping Board, as well as the endorsement and co-operation of the President, in connection with our Golden Rule campaign.

In all of the countries where we are now operating the Governments are giving every possible co-operation, including usually free buildings, free railway transportation, exemption from customs and free use of all necessary Government facilities.

Co-operating Agencies and Advisory Committees

The mere listing of the various agencies and co-operating committees that have helped to make the work of Near East Relief possible would extend beyond the limits of a brief report. At least general mention must be made of the invaluable services rendered by the Greek and Armenian co-operative committees, by the Women's National Committee, the World Sunday School Association, the Educational Committee of Young People's Organizations, labor organizations, and numerous other committees representing industrial, commercial and fraternal groups.

State, County and Local Committees

The greatest asset of Near East Relief is its host of devoted friends in every state and city of the United States, many

of whom since the first outbreak of persecution and deportation in 1915 have worked faithfully for the relief of suffering. Most of whom are now, with equal devotion, determined to see the task through to the point where there is a full spiritual fruition from the suffering and martyrdom that has characterized the past years. Most of these committeemen as well as our contributors have the spirit of David Livingston in regarding "the end of the physical salvage as but the beginning of permanent reconstruction."

Educational and Social Survey

During the past year three special commissioners have been sent by the Executive Committee to make a study of the social, educational and economic conditions in the Near East: Professor Paul Monroe, of Teachers' College, Columbia University; Dr. R. R. Reeder, Director of the Marsh Foundation, Van Wert, Ohio, and Dr. James I. Vance, of Nashville, Tennessee. The report of these commissioners is submitted in a separate document which also includes the names and observations of other American visitors who have had occasion during the past year to visit, study and report upon the work of our representatives overseas.

Developing the Educational Program

Two specially important educational conferences have been held in the Near East during the past year in which Near East Relief has participated, one at Beirut, Syria, in May, and the second in Constantinople, in November. The purpose of these conferences has been to survey the educational institutions and needs in the Near East, to render any possible assistance, and to insure for orphans in Near East Relief institutions, as well as for other young people of the Near East, the best possible educational opportunities with emphasis upon the development of trade and industrial education as an equipment for service. While much of this educational work is not within the scope of Near East Relief, it is felt that many of the contributors who have had a part in saving the physical life of a child will be equally interested in making sure of the usefulness of that life to Society. Provision is being made for a continuation of this survey in order that as much as possible of

the interest in the Near East may be conserved and directed to enrich the civilization and the securing of world peace and progress.

International Near East Association

Twenty-three national societies, of which Near East Relief is one, are now federated under the International Near East Association. In every land there are those who either because of general sympathy for the oppressed peoples of the Near East or because of racial, religious, commercial, educational, or other ties, are especially interested in the Near East. These individuals, who in most countries are somewhat numerous, are anxious to do anything within their power to secure peace and progress in the Near East areas. They recognize that until peace is established in the Near East there will be no permanent peace in the rest of the world. If, through the co-operation of these twenty-three national organizations and the general observance of International Golden Rule Sunday, we can secure the application of Golden Rule principles to the Near East, we may hope for a similar observance of these principles in relation to other countries and throughout the world.

International Golden Rule Sunday

Possibly the most important development in connection with Near East Relief service may prove to be the observance of International Golden Rule Sunday, evolving into a world fellowship of the Golden Rule. This is applied Christianity that, like the quality of mercy, is twice blest: it blesses him that gives and him that takes. Golden Rule Sunday this year enlisted the volunteer co-operation of a large number of secular and industrial as well as religious and fraternal organizations. A more extended report on Golden Rule Sunday observance is submitted as a separate document.

The Golden Rule Children of the Near East

The observance of Golden Rule Sunday began in Jerusalem. It reached a score or more of nations and people of all nations, races and religions. In an especially impressive way it reached the children of the orphanages of the Near

East. It reached them both as beneficiaries and as benefactors. In every orphanage of the Near East Golden Rule Sunday was a day of special self denial as well as rejoicing. The frugal meal was shared with those orphans outside of orphanages who were less fortunate than those within. An especially impressive, as well as artistic memorial came bearing the signature of approximately 10,000 children in Armenia in which they pledged themselves not only to "observe Golden Rule Sunday by sharing food with others, but to live throughout life according to the good principles of the Golden Rule, and always to remember the needs of those who are less fortunate than we." May these not truly be called the "Golden Rule Children of the Near East," binding together by cords of Golden Rule Fellowship and good will the children of the East and the children of the West, aspiring and working together to make a new Near East and a better world?

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLES V. VICKREY,
General Secretary.

Boys at St. James' Orphanage, Jerusalem

SUMMARY OF NEAR EAST RELIEF OPERATIONS

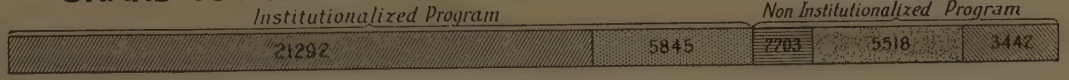
Jan 1, 1925.

4 Administrative Areas { Caucasus, Persia, Syria and Palestine, Greece (Including Constantinople)

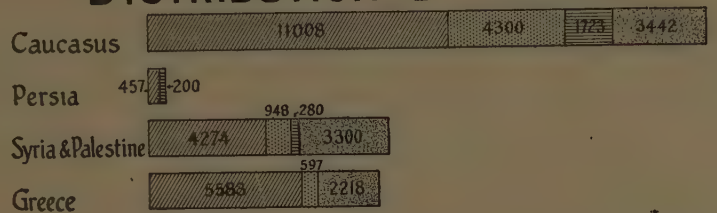
46 Orphanage Centers

23 Other Institutions
65 Hospitals and Clinics
(1596 Hospital beds)
108 American Personnel
21 American Doctors and Nurses
496 Native Doctors and Nurses

GRAND TOTAL OF CHILDREN AIDED BY N.E.R. 38,300



DISTRIBUTION BY AREAS



= 1000 in N.E.R. Orphanages. = 1000 in Orphanages subsidized by N.E.R. = 1000* Subsidized in families Food or School subsidy or both.

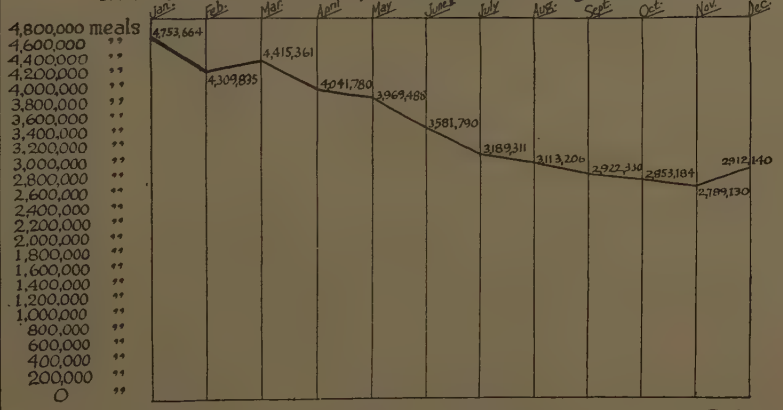
= 1000* Supervised in families Medical care, visits, N.E.R. responsible. = 1000 Otherwise aided (fed)

*Young children homeplaced from Orphanages.

Actual Food Distribution in 1924

In terms of the number of meals served each month

In view of the scale of operations, the increased cost of certain food staples, as noted in the notes, has special significance.



Grand total of meals furnished 42,851,219. This includes regular orphanage feeding, food subsidies granted to children outplaced into families from orphanages, and children otherwise fed in camps and homes.

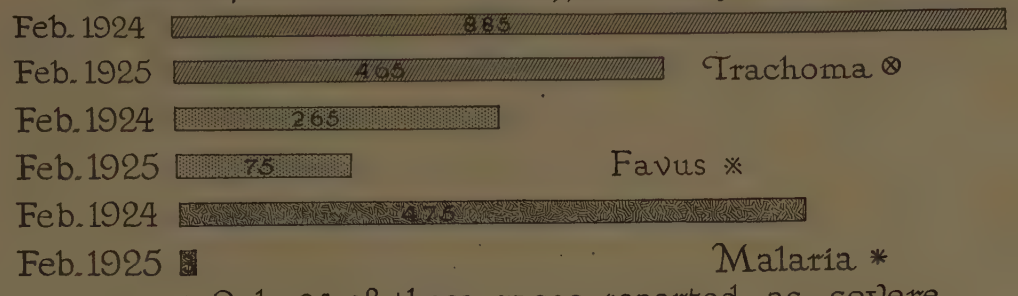
Note: Price of four staple orphanage foods in Palestine, wheat, Bulghour, Peas, and Lentils, increased 97% from November 1923 to November 1924

The price of flour in America increased 89% from the first of 1924 to January 1925 ($4.45 to $8.39)

PROGRESS IN ERADICATING ANCIENT SCOURGES

IN NEAR EAST RELIEF ORPHANAGES IN BEIRUT

(Annual report December 31, 1924. Supplemented by monthly report Jan. 31, 1925.)



⊗ Only 34 of these cases reported as severe.

※ All mild—complete cure of all in sight.

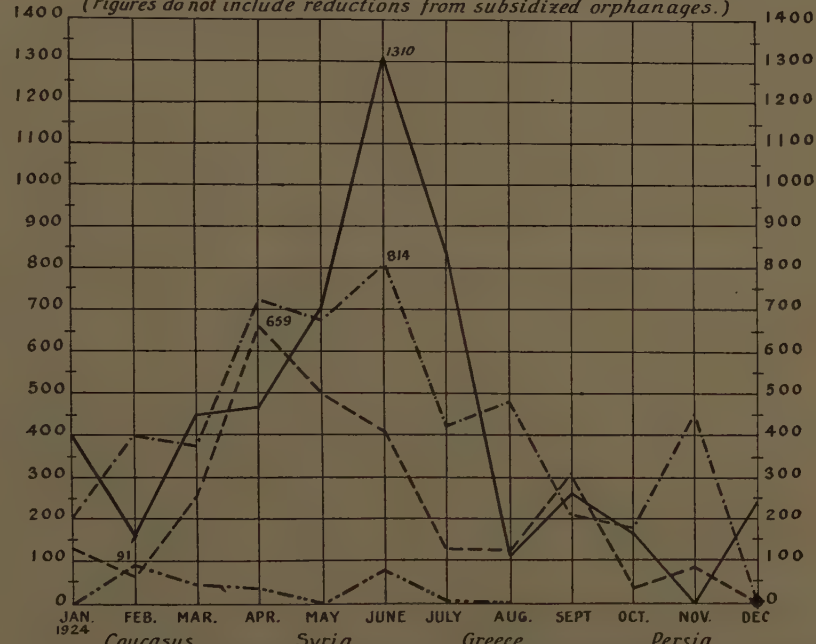
* Hospital cases. Some cases of enlarged *spleen* from previous severe attacks being followed up. Complete cure in sight.

Note—The total enrollment also dropped during this period but the above figures, worked out in percentages, still show reduction, in spite of the fact that only the well are dismissed and at least half of those received are in need of medical aid.

RESTORATION TO NORMALCY

Rate of children restored to home life or self support in industry from Near East Relief Orphanages in 1924.

(Figures do not include reductions from subsidized orphanages.)



TOTAL RESTORED: 1924: 12,260.

Restoration depends upon and reflects local economic conditions. Total restorations in 1924 were nearly 2000 less than in 1923 though the figures for the Caucasus and Syria were nearly the same for both years. Conditions in Greece as noted below account for the difference.

Armenia: *Peak reached during harvest. Refugee farmers reaped first surplus enabling them to take an orphan.*

Greece: *Restoration declined sharply in 1924 as exchange of populations increased the refugees to full 25% of the total population.*

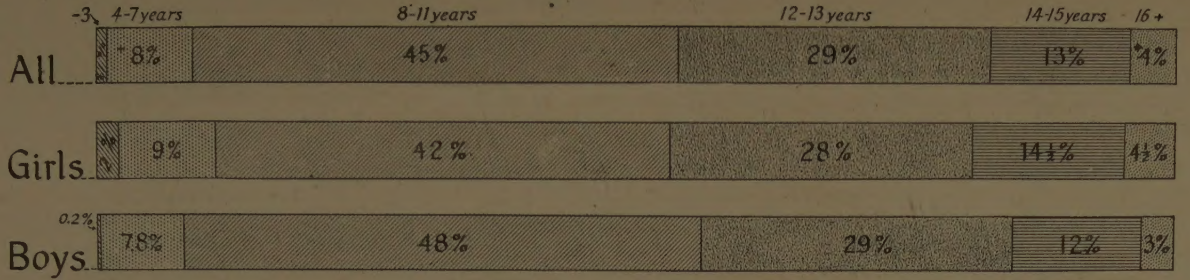
Syria: *Predominating Arab population and low economic state prevents extensive restoration. 120,000 Armenian refugees seeking rehabilitation in Syria.*

Conclusion: *Saturation point approached in all Areas without some aid to refugees to eke out what they provide or without creating special industries to absorb workers.*

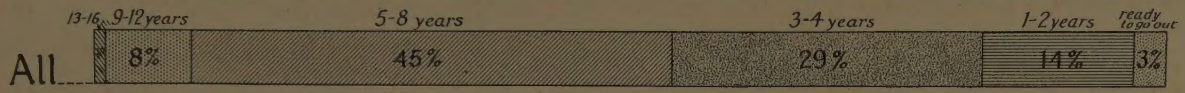
Greece orphan enrollment increased by 728 in December when Greek children, partly aided in Constantinople, were compelled to leave Turkey and were given shelter by N.E.R. in Greece ___ Syria orphan enrollment increased by 49 in December as N.E.R. received 130 out of 200 Armenian orphans evacuated from Caesarea, Turkey.

DISTRIBUTION OF ORPHANS BY AGES

(Jan. 1. 1925)



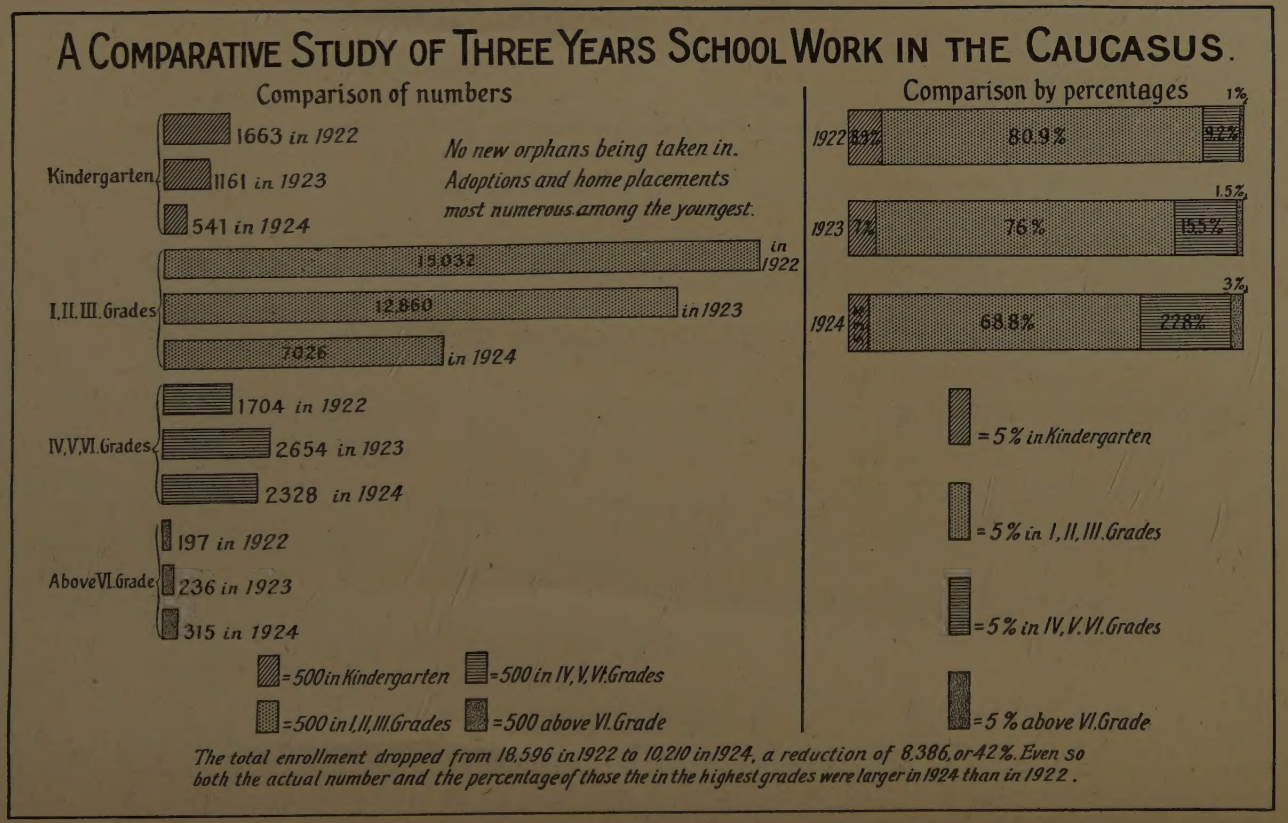
DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO YEARS OF DEPENDENCY



* *Last year this was 3.9 percent. Practically no new children are being taken into orphanages.*

\+ *Last year this was 12.7 percent. Home placements have been most numerous at these ages.*

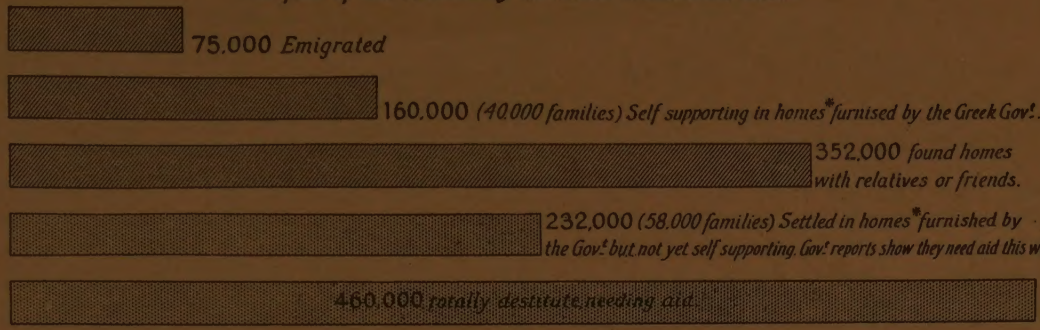
◆ *Last year this was only 2 percent. Saturation point in the ability of the countries of the Near East to absorb ex-orphans is approaching. Only intensive industrial training will enable orphans to meet successfully the competition of skilled artisans among the refugees.*


A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THREE YEARS SCHOOL WORK IN THE CAUCASUS.
Comparison of numbers
Kindergarten
1663 in 1922
1161 in 1923
541 in 1924
No new orphans being taken in.
Adoptions and home placements
most numerous among the youngest.
I, II, III. Grades
15032 in 1922
12860 in 1923
7026 in 1924
IV, V, VI. Grades
1704 in 1922
2654 in 1923
2328 in 1924
Above VI. Grade
197 in 1922
236 in 1923
315 in 1924
= 500 in Kindergarten
= 500 in I, II, III. Grades
= 500 in IV, V, VI. Grades
= 500 above VI. Grade
Comparison by percentages
1922
1923
1924
80.9%
76%
68.8%
= 5% in Kindergarten
= 5% in I, II, III. Grades
= 5% in IV, V, VI. Grades
= 5% above VI. Grade
The total enrollment dropped from 18,596 in 1922 to 10,210 in 1924, a reduction of 8,386, or 42%. Even so both the actual number and the percentage of those the in the highest grades were larger in 1924 than in 1922.

REFUGEES IN GREECE

(Jan. 1. 1924)

Of the total of 1,500,000 who fled to Greece, at least 225,000 died.
The fate of the remaining 1,275,000 is indicated below.


75,000 Emigrated
160,000 (40,000 families) Self supporting in homes* furnished by the Greek Gov't.
352,000 found homes with relatives or friends.
232,000 (58,000 families) Settled in homes* furnished by the Gov't but not yet self supporting. Gov't reports show they need aid this winter
460,000 totally destitute, needing aid

=10,000 no longer needing outside aid. =10,000 in great destitution, needing aid this winter

See separate chart for statement regarding the children among these destitute refugees.

Note:- *The following facts should be borne in mind in estimating the degree of need among these refugees this winter.*

1. *Among these 460,000 are the 260,000 refugees (65,000 families) newly arrived from Turkey in the exchange of populations. These represent the most needy classes. Those with means were the first to escape, during the war and during the armistice. These new arrivals are totally destitute, needing food, clothing and medical care. Thousands of children will get nothing beyond barest physical necessities except as it is furnished from outside sources.*
2. *The suffering among the earlier refugees who are still unemployed will be more intense this year than last because what little means any of them may have had is exhausted. Many will need help this year that did not need it last year.*

* *With the cooperation and financial assistance of the League of Nations Refugee Settlement Commission*